THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,417, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 5

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Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862.

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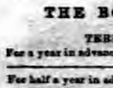

THE fine A 1 Clipper-built Ship CADUCEUS, A. HOLTON, Commander, 1,006 Tons Register, to sail about the 30th instant; has first-class accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. Passengers for Southampton or London will be forwarded by Steamer from Havre free of expense if desired.

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Agents of the *Caduceus*

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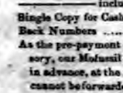

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.

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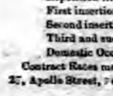


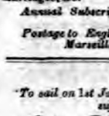
THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and officially in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 10 A.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 3rd November, at 1 P.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 30th Oct. 1862.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KYDES, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port, on SUNDAY, the 2nd November.

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BOMBAY TO GOGO & THENCE TO SURAT.

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For first-class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.,

below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 31st Oct., 1862.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company "Limited," will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

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NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Talavera* from Liverpool, are requested to send Boats to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of packages after they have left the Ship's side.

COUPLAND & Co.,

Agents of the *Talavera*.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Empress of India*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off Boats for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the Goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,

Agents for the Ship *Empress of India*.

Bombay, 28th Oct., 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Sea Horse*, R. F. N. BANKS, Master, from Liverpool are hereby requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have once left the ships side.

All landing orders accompanied by Bills of Lading must be sent to us for counter-signature.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.

Agents for Captain Banks.

21st Oct. 1862.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for the Office of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNIG AND WEAVING COMPANY, a competent ACCOUNTANT. None need apply who have had no practical experience.

Applications, if accompanied by certificates, will be received by

SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

Girgaum, 28th Oct., 1862.

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Block and Grey's Claret in Case containing 1 doz. each.
Giesler's Moselle in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Brandy in Case containing..... 1 ,, ,,
Do. Eau de Cologne in Box containing ½ ,, ,,

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Do. in Case containing..... 2 ,, (Pints.)
OLD TOM in Case containing... 1 ,,
WHISKEY in Case containing. 1 ,,

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Hernozants.

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Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
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Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

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Apply to CURSETJEE NOWROJEE, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

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Do. Pints.	11	Delbruck Fils old	32
Clos. Vougeot qts.	18	Cognac	25
Do. Pints.	10	Castillon's do	28
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Chateau Margaux	22	Cherry Cordial	20
Sauterne	22	Whiskey	21
SHERRY.	Rs.	Old Tom, by Booth	18
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Brown	20	GERMAN ABSINTHE	18

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Brown do. } Yellow do. }		,,	,, 32
MADEIRA, very old		,,	,, 42
PORT—			
Black Seal	Matured Fruity	Quarts ,,	,, 28
Do.	Do.	Pints ,,	,, 15
Red Seal		Quarts ,,	,, 24
Do.	Do.	Pints ,,	,, 13
CLARET—			
Chateau Margaux		,,	,, 34
Leoville		,,	,, 28
St. Julien		,,	,, 22
Medoc		,,	,, 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality	A. DePaul	Quarts ,,	,, 40
Do.	A. DePaul	Pints ,,	,, 21
Do.	J. C. Morizet	Quarts ,,	,, 36
Do.	do.	Pints ,,	,, 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still	Dembac & Jordan Coblentz Rhine	per dozen	Rs. 38
MOSSELE do.	do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE		,,	,, 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.		,,	,, 18
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MARASCHINO		,,	,, 40
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Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36		,,	,,
do. do. Julies Robins (30 years old)		,,	,, 50
Rum	Fine old Jamaica	,,	,, 20
Gin—Old Tom	Booth, London	,,	,,
do.	Hollands in cases	,,	,,
WHISKEY	Glenlivet, Crabbie	,,	,, 21

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MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India:—

LIST OF PRICES.

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Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases	Rs. 29
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Do. Do. Yellow ,,	29
Amontillado, Red ,,	32
Port Black ,,	28
Do. Pints ,,	15
Claret Black ,,	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,,	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal ,,	35
Champagne, Sparkling ,,	36
Do. do. 1st quality ,,	42
Sauterne ,,	30
Moselle ,,	30
Do. Sparkling ,,	36
Rhenish ,,	30
Pale Brandy ,,	30
Do. Do. very fine ,,	36
Gin, Old Tom ,,	18
Geneva, ,,	15 Flasks
Cherry Brandy, finest ,,	36
Do. do. Pints ,,	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

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Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, &c. &c.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, per Overland Mail.—PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

W. H. WALKER & Co., Ironmongers, Cutlers, Brassfounders and General Dealers, Corner of Church Street, Fort, rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required. A Fresh Stock of all kinds of Carpenters' Tools just landed.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
SMITH'S BENCH VICES, 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
PERFORATED ZINC, various patterns.
PAINT BRUSHES of all kinds.
LIPSCOMBE'S WATER FILTER.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
JIM CROWS.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
PORTABLE FORGES.
BICKFORD'S WATER DRY FUZE.
4ft. HINGES IRON, with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 3½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
N. B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attash to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.
PRICE LISTS AND ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

HERBERT & Co., RAMPART ROW.

PRINCESS OF DENMARK.—ORIGINAL Carte de Visite, from Copenhagen, beautifully colored by the first artists *just received*.—Price Rs. 2-8. *Cash.* The above are *warranted originals*,

HERBERT & CO.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

TO MESSRS AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival in large Increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of Stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messrs allowed 10 per cent. discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Eycalla, October 16th 1862.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.—FROM D. HOGARTH & Co., of Aberdeen and London, per Ship *Talbot*. There comprise Roast Beef, Corned Beef, Rump Steaks, Boiled Beef, Roast Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Roast Mutton, Haunch Mutton, Irish Stew, Boiled Mutton, Scotch Haggis, Seasoned Beef, Mixed Collops, A lamode Beef, Ox Cheek and Vegetables, Beef and Vegetables, Stewed Veal, Minced Veal, Veal Cutlets, Calf's Heads, Seasoned Mutton, Hashed Mutton, Mutton and Vegetables, Lamb and Peas, Veal and Peas, Carried Veal.

SOUPS.—Mock Turtle, Giblet, Hare, Mulligatawney, Vegetable, Green Peas, Cressi, Vermicelli, Venison, Oyster, Veal, Ox Cheek, Chicken, Kidney, Julliene, Gravy Soup, Mutton Broth, Grouse, Partridge, Fine Bouilli, and Essence of Beef.

FISH.—Finden Haddocks, Fresh Herrings, Salmon, Oysters, and Lobsters.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FITTING TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT AND WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE.—The Tailoring Department conducted by Mr. Betts, late Betts and Pagan.—MESSRS. E. & Co. have just received a new stock of Woollen Cloths from one of the best West of England Manufactories, consisting of Fine Angolas, Silk, Mixed Tweeds, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cotton Cord, &c. &c.

Also Black and Blue single Milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and air chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gents White Kid Gloves, Swimming bags, Money belts, and Overland trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, Amon Shaving Soaps.

As MESSRS. E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen having Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street Fort.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAGAZON.—NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of the LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can address no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Esplanade, Railway Station, and the open country. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—AN OFFICE in Apollo Street. Apply to SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY SETNA, Esq., Forbes Street.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

TO LET.—ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.—A fine, Spacious, and Airy HOUSE, in the Fort, with Two stories suitable for a Merchant or any other office, with one Godown to hold two Thousand Packages, and other 3 Godowns, each Godown will hold 400 Packages, and 1 Godown will hold 250 Packages. If any body requires them, they can have them separately, and a large open space.—Apply to LIMJEE MANECKJEE, at Messrs. LECKIE & Co.

TO LET.—FROM THE 15TH DECEMBER NEXT.—A capacious and airy GODOWN, (suitable for an Office,) situate in Medow Street.

Apply to TREACHER & Co., Fort.

Bombay, 18th October 1862.

TO LET.—FROM THE 1ST DECEMBER 1862.—A very large and Commodious three storied HOUSE, at present occupied as the "British Hotel," situated within the Fort, in which there is a strong stone built safe for Treasure, and well adapted for a Bank or Mercantile Office. For particulars, apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S Sons, Apollo Street, Fort.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A SHARE in the Fort Proprietary School. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the und

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

Friday, 31st October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	208
Madras	30 days' sight	208
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	45 per cent pm
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	9 Disc.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	12 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS.			
Arjoilo Press Co	11,000	1,803 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	3,749	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydrabad Press Co	4,000	150 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co	258 3/9	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Consolidated Stock	128.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Do. New £20 shares			
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co	5,000	.....	Rs. 100 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Oorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Throstle Mill Co	4,000		Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		99
,, Loan 1835-36	}	93½
,, Loan 1842-43		
,, Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	10-3
Spanish Dollars	240
Cavigas	290
Mexican Dollars	223
German Crowns	213
Five Franc Pieces	205
Star Silver	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s.	0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£1 15s.	0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s.	0d.
To China	No enquiries.	
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (29th OCTOBER 1862.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	,,	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	,,	407 to 408
Old Oomrawutee	,,	375 to 380
Old Comptа	,,	380 to 383
Old Dharwar Saw-cleaned	,,	575 to 580
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	,,	345 to 370
Old Veraval	,,	350 to 355
Khandeish	,,	350 to 352
Old Perlaheer	,,	353 to 364
Old Accota	,,	385 to 390
Old Mangalore	,,	360 to 365
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish	at Rs.	7-1 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	,,	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	,,	40 to 41 nominal.
Poppy	,,	28 to 29

OPIUM—MALWA, FOR THE PERIOD ENDING TUESDAY, 28TH OCT. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 11th Oct. 1862.	From 12th to 18th Oct. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1859-61	...	...	*40,703
,, 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
,, 1862-63	4,656	1,393	6,049
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
,, 1861-62	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	...	292	292

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 21st Oct. 1862.	From 22nd to 28th Oct. 1862	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1859-61	...	...	79	*40,624
,, 1861-62	...	...	72	*26,149½
,, 1862-63	...	1,048	...	1,048
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
,, 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
,, 1862-63	...	291½	½	291½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 21st Oct. 1862.	From 22nd to 28th Oct. 1862	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,425½	10	40,435½
,, 1861-62	24,577	207½	24,784½
,, 1862-63	...	703½	703½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,052½	...	4,052½
,, 1861-62	16	...	16
,, 1862-63	...	92	92

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 22ND TO 28TH OCT. 1862.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	16
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	291½
Per Steamer *Bombay Castle*	6
Of the Season 1862-63.	297½
Per Steamer *Singapore*	703½
Of the Season 1860-61.	
None.	
Of the Season 1861-62.	
None.	
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	92
Total	1,103

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)

C. J. DAVIES,

Acting Dy. Commr. of Customs, Salt, & Opium, P.D

Bombay, Custom House, 29th October 1862.

SAMUEL SMITH'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 1st *October* 1862.

THE month under review has been in all respects a striking contrast to the preceding one; the tempest of speculation produced its natural recoil, and in place of wild excitement there has been great stagnation, attended by a considerable relapse in prices.

My last report left the market just at high water mark, middling Orleans had reached on the 2nd September 2s. 6d. per lb. Fair Dholleras and Oomrawuttee were worth 19d. to 19½d., and were selling to arrive at 18¾d. per lb. In Manchester, where speculation usually follows somewhat in our wake, the upward movement was still very strong, but here some slight symptoms of wavering had begun to appear—buyers for several days had been acting on the assumption that fresh operators would immediately relieve them of their holdings at a profit, and whenever that opinion was shaken, they all became eager sellers. The change in our market was the work of an hour, and when the tide was fairly turned it was scarcely possible to sell, and American Cotton at once gave way 2d and Surats 1d per lb.

At that point the market remained dull and unchanged for a few days—no anxiety whatever was shown to sell, and in Manchester the extreme advance was supported with much firmness; but about this time the first intimation reached us of the bloody and disastrous engagements on the old battle field of Manasses—and although the accounts were very obscure and ostensibly not unfavourable to the North, the feeling spread that another great reverse had befallen the Federal arms. Considerable uneasiness at once manifested itself among holders of Cotton, and in the next two or three days some forced sales were made on the basis of 2s 2d for middling Orleans, and 17¾d for Fair Dholleras and Oomrawuttee, while the same descriptions were sold to arrive at 16¾d to 16¾d. This sharp decline tempted speculators to re-enter the market, and a brisk reaction occurred, in which half the decline was recovered, but further news from America again paralysed it. On the 13th ultimo the "Europa's" advices were telegraphed, and as they arrived in partial instalments intense interest was excited. The curtain which had so long veiled the military movements behind the Potomac was at last drawn aside, and another hideous spectacle presented of seven days successive carnage, the result of which was that the Federal forces were compelled to retire from Virginia and occupy the lines around Washington.

This news had the effect of completely unsettling the market, conjectures of all sorts became rife, and for more than a week business was almost suspended, the daily sales ranging from 1000 to 2000 bales. The theory was extensively promulgated that this last terrible reverse would finally dispel the Northern hopes of conquest, and pave the way for acknowledging Southern independence. It was also argued by many that the time was approaching when European mediation would be welcomed to terminate the struggle. This feeling deepened when subsequent arrivals announced the Confederate invasion of Maryland, and the unresisted progress of their forces to the frontiers of Pennsylvania; and a theory was also set afloat that Lincoln's government itself might be upset and supplanted by one that would come to terms with the South. In one shape or another it was believed by many that the crisis of the American struggle had arrived. Under the influence of these views Cotton became very difficult to move, and the small sales made involved considerable concessions, especially in American and long stapled descriptions. Middling Orleans could be bought for one or two days at 2s 1d. or 5d below the highest point, and Egyptians were equally depressed. Surat Cotton, however, held its ground better, owing to the scanty supply offering, and fair Dhollerah on the spot could never be bought below 17d. showing a decline from the top of 2d to 2½d on the medium grades, while for good Broach and Sawginned Dharwar the reduction was 3d to 4d per lb. The lowest sales to arrive were at 16d to 16½d for Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee, nearly due.

During the last week, however, another change has occurred in the commercial atmosphere—the great tide of Confederate victory seems to have been stemmed, and renewed confidence given to the dispirited North. The first announcement of Federal success brought buyers into the market, and produced a rebound of 2d in American Cotton, but full reliance was not placed upon those accounts till the "Norwegian's" news arrived yesterday, when it became evident that the Confederates had been overmatched in Maryland, and had been forced, after a desperate resistance, to fall back across the Potomac into Virginia. This new phase of events has materially altered public opinion. It was not supposed that the Federal army could so promptly retrieve its disasters and now it is thought that the North will be encouraged by this success to prosecute the war with vigour, and that peace is still far distant. The effect on our market, however, is checked by the recent enormous arrivals of Surat Cotton—no less than 30 vessels from Bombay having come up in the last six days, with aggregate cargoes of 125,000 bales—much of the Cotton is bought for export, and will probably go off at once to the Continent and much also is owned by our own spinners and intended in part to go direct to the mills; still our market will be amply supplied for some weeks, and buyers in view of this are disinclined to operate. The recovery in Surat Cotton accordingly has been small—scarcely ¼d on the spot and 1d to arrive from the lowest point—and the market is still heavy and unsettled in tone, but American Cotton continues to harden under an active demand, which has brought middling Orleans up to 2s 3¼d. Fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee are worth on the spot about 17½d, and the same price is paying to arrive for June and July shipments.

In Manchester the past month has been one of extreme stagnation, but less fluctuation has occurred than in Liverpool. The very small production of goods—hardly more than a fourth of the full—necessarily gives firmness to producers, and higher prices are confidently looked for. Another sweeping reduction must again be noted in the consumption; as the stocks of lower priced Cotton were used up, spinners have very generally closed their mills, finding it impossible to work at current prices without ruinous loss. Extremely low estimates of consumption are now entertained, some putting it as low as 10,000, to 12,000 bales per week; but looking to the diminished weight of the bales as contrasted with the supply of former years, it does not seem warrantable to put it below 15,000 bales per week for the Kingdom, or *scarcely over the fourth in the weight of the amount used before one crisis.*

Great interest has been excited in commercial circles during the month by the alleged discovery of suitable substitutes for Cotton. The first intimation was by a mysterious offer made through the "Times," to find an unlimited quantity of fibre, equal to that of Cotton, from products grown at home; but as the offer was coupled with onerous conditions of compensation, the secret was not divulged for some time. Meanwhile a rapid succession of other "substitutes" were broached to the public, most of them being only preparations of flax, jute or hemp, and adapted at best but to mix with long-stapled Cotton. For a short time the idea got afloat that these discoveries might prove of considerable practical value, and was not without effect in depressing the Cotton market, but when brought to the test of experience, they were all found to be more or less unsatisfactory, and not capable of affording present relief to the manufacturing interest. The first invention has also been made public, and proves to be an ingenious method of extracting useful fibre from a marine plant abounding on the coast; but the process is too tedious and expensive to afford much hope of its successful application, and the public mind has now settled down to the conviction that *substitutes* can be found for Cotton, although it is quite likely that other textile materials will largely increase in consumption, owing to the relative dearness of Cotton fabrics.

The English harvest is now completed in a very satisfactory manner, and is thought to be about an average, and as very large supplies of breadstuffs have to come from America, prices are expected to rule moderate during the winter; money also continues very abundant at 2 per cent, with every prospect of continuing so.

On the engrossing subject of the American war, it is difficult to present fresh data for forming an opinion. The fighting during the past month has been almost incessant, and the waste of life and human happiness appalling to contemplate. But it is hard to see how all this havoc brings matters much nearer to an issue. The bitterness and exasperation on both sides is reaching a point which palsies reason, and the more fruitless the war becomes in a political point of view, the more fuel does it gather from the deadly element of passion. It seems probable now that the superhuman exertions made by the contending armies in Virginia will lead to a temporary lull; both sides have been roughly taught the peril of invading the other territories, and before the North again ventures to resume the offensive on a great scale, it is likely that she will take time to organize and discipline the vast levies of raw recruits just raised. It may be hoped that during this interval time for reflection will be given, and possibly new political combinations may be formed in the North more favourable to peace; but it seems too probable that the frightful contest will again be renewed when both parties have had time to recuperate. The ultimate development of the struggle still seems to turn mainly upon the ability of the extreme abolition party to get control of Northern policy. Should it succeed in doing so, a war of extermination may be looked for, ending in the complete ruin of the South. Should it fail, it is not impossible that new combinations may spring up in the North, which will supply a basis for accommodation. Still it must be admitted that little tangible ground is yet afforded for hopeful vaticinations.

The immediate future of our market depends, in a great degree, upon the expected Indian accounts. In the next three weeks the full response is due to the enormous advance here in August, and if it fully answers anticipation, Manchester may be expected to recover, and the movement extend to this market. Spinners are now exceedingly bare of Cotton, having bought in the last month only 7000 bales per week, and a sudden start in the value of goods would increase consumption, and bring them into this market freely. If the large supply of Surat Cotton coming on the market leads to some decline, there is room for expecting another speculative movement, and perhaps a considerable rebound.

Some little rectification was made in the estimates of stock last month, whereby the figures for East India Cotton were increased 15,000 bales, but in was decided, in spite of urgent demands, not to make an actual count, and it is thought that the estimates are still short of the real quantity in the port.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool to 26th September.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	39,000	461,000	229,000	729,000
1861...1,764,000		581,000	167,000	2,512,000

Decrease of Import this year 1,783,000

Export of Cotton from Liverpool and Outports to 26th Sept.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	83,000	219,000	31,000	333,000
1861...	225,000	251,000	5,000	481,000

Decrease of Export this year.....148,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 26th Sept.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	17,000	35,000	33,000	85,000
1861...	445,000	260,000	47,000	752,000

Decrease of Stock this year.....667,000

Import into Havre. Deliveries from Havre. Stock in Havre.

26th Sept. 1862.....	.....	.....	33,000
,, 1861.....	.....	.....	192,000

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool to 26th Sept.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	218,000	528,000	203,000	949,000
1861.	1,477,000	195,000	157,000	1,829,000

Decrease of Delivery this year..... 880,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption from Liverpool to 26th Sept.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	5,700	13,700	5,300	24,700
1861...	37,900	5,000	4,000	46,900

Decrease of Weekly delivery this year..... 22,200

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862...	1,500	10,000	3,500	15,000
1861...	27,000	8,500	4,500	40,000

Cotton afloat for Liverpool 1st Oct.

American.		East India.	
1862	Nil	1862	285,000
1861	Nil	1861	218,000

Quotations for Cotton, 1st Oct.

	1862.		
	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	24	27½	30
Mobile, American	23½	27	29
Uplands, American	23	26½	28½
Gianed Dharwar, Surat	...	...	21½
Broach, Surat	...	...	19
Dholleras, Surat	...	...	17½
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	17½
Compta, Surat	...	...	17½
Pernam	...	...	27½
Egyptian	...	...	26

	1861.		
	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	8¾	10½	10¾
Mobile, American	8¾	10	10¼
Uplands, American	8½	9¾	10¼
Gianed Dharwar, Surat	...	...	9
Broach, Surat	...	...	7½
Dholleras, Surat	...	...	6¾
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	6¾
Comptah, Surat	...	...	6¾
Pernam	...	...	10¾
Egyptian	...	...	10¾

P.S.—FOR BOMBAY.—2ND OCTOBER.—The market for Surat Cotton is still dull, though without much pleasure to sell. The late arrivals are beginning to appear on sale and in many cases the quality proves unsatisfactory; Broach especially is turning out poor and seedy, and the whole style of the Bombay crop is inferior to that of last year. In several cases recently Dhollerah Cotton has come to hand mixed with Scinde growth, which is very short in staple and more nearly resembles Bengal produce, and many disputes have arisen in consequence. Cases have also occurred where Cotton sold to arrive some months ago proves to be trash, and the allowance made has swept away the whole price to the first seller. The amount of profit on the import this week is prodigious, the Cotton being generally bought in Bombay at 7d. to 8d. free on board and now worth on the average 17d. to 18d. The aggregate amount is probably two millions sterling, divided between importers and speculator, the larger share falling to the latter.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
,, on demand	Rs. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.		
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase and collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 ,, ,,

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 ,, ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or its use in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, as will arrears of Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.

Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 11th October 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid up Capital—£614,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills Exchange on The City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
4 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
3 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
2 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
1 Do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
Sight	1s. 11¾d.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,

October 6th, 1831. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,

Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
,, 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	,,
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Scotland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Ireland do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europa, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... 1s. 11¾d. ,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.

On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,

Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 ,,

Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under *Rs.* 1,000 nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,

Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, KOSNEUR and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.

RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.

THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).

THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
,, 4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
,, 3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
,, 2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
,, 1 month's sight	2s.	
,, On demand	1s. 11¾d.	
On Scotland		
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand or not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank sells or will purchase Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*If to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,

Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	From
Oct. 30	La Japon (s)	Imporlerie	Suez 11 Oct. and Aden 21 Oct.

Departure.

Date.	Ship.	Commander.	To
Oct. 30	Carnac (s)	Van Wallen	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, to Surat.—151 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Ship *Tybernia* for London.

Ship *Edmond Kay*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Aden & Suez.

P. and O. Company's Steamer *China*.—288 boxes Specie; 641 boxes Silver Bar; 163 bundles E. Teeth; 4 cases silk piece goods; 449 packages Merchandise; 2 boxes Cutches; 100 nos. Sheep; 42 packages Empty Bottles; 2 boxes Jewellery.

From London.

C. M. S. N. Company's Steamer *John Bright*.—50 tons Brass; 3 cases Merchandise; 3 cases Woolen; 4 cases Wine; 50 bales Piece Goods and some packages of unknown Merchandise.

From Liverpool.

Flying Venus.—57 nos. Cheese; 36 jars Butter; 447 packages Merchandise; 60 nos. Ham; 13,559 packages Iron and few packages of unknown Merchandise.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 30TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Merwanjee Nusserwanjee 170 bales Senna Leaves, 247 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs., S. and N. Nicabboy; 85 packages Coffee, 114 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs., Harrachund Sobhagchund; 11 boxes Sundries, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Gloriana.—101 packages Coffee, 250 cwt., Bhimjee Wookerda and Co., 1,680 bundles Coir yarn, 126 cwt., Withuldass Gooculdass.

Tybarnia.—850 bundles Linseed, 425 cwt., Maljee Sewjee.

For Liverpool.

Oriental.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 840 bags Linseed, 1,260 cwt., Jeatha Poonja; 51 bales Cotton, 166 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Morarjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Rayser Vuradhmon; 105 bales Cotton, 368 cwt., Jeatha Ludha.

Hahnemann.—1854 bales Cotton, 473½ cwt., Nensy Curamsay; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Hirjee Khimjee; 45 bales Cotton, 157

THE

Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1862.

THE Memorial addressed by a number of private medical practitioners to the Governor of Bombay in Council against certain other private medical practitioners, who are very erroneously described therein as '*unqualified persons* following the practice and profession of Medicine in Bombay,' has not been entertained by Government. The wish was father to the thought, or the Memorialists could never for one moment have seriously thought that a prayer, for which it is impossible to discover any but the most purely selfish motives, would prevail with a Governor who, it is so well known, regards general excellence and worth of character and special ability and fitness as the best possible qualifications for any work. It is really unaccountable how any sensible men in the medical profession—the so-called liberal profession, could seriously have memorialized Government for "the exclusion from private practice of men who, to much training in the way of *regular Medical education*, have added *long and approved practical training* in the public Hospitals, *high official and professional character during prolonged service*, and a *large measure of public confidence*, as shown by the *alleged extent of their non-official practice*." Did they suppose that the Governor in Council would at once grant the prayer of their memorial without any reference to the heads of the medical department and of the Medical College? Or did they suppose that the heads of the Medical service and of the Medical College would stultify themselves by pronouncing Government Medical Officers and College trained practitioners unfit for the very work for which they have already been pronounced by these superior Officers duly qualified, and in which they have long been and still are officially employed? Had the memorial been entertained by the Governor in Council, it would have been an act of self-condemnation on the part of Government, and a monstrous wrong to most deserving men. The men indicated as the objects aimed at in the Memorial, unfortunately for the Memorialists, are men of the best attainments and of the longest experience in the medical service of this Government. With a single exception, the Memorialists might be their medical children. Altogether, this Memorial is one of the most illiberal movements we ever heard of on the part of men of *the* liberal profession. Well, if the Memorialists have been disappointed of the result which they may have devoutly wished for, but which they could never have reasonably expected, what have they accomplished? They have accomplished the very result which they might reasonably have expected, but the very one which they certainly never wished for,—such an advertisement by the highest authorities, governmental and medical, of the superior worth and qualifications of the men, whose exclusion from all practice they sought, as must have the effect of greatly enlarging their practice. From all we have ever heard of both Mr. Anderson and Mr. Blaney, no individual or family that has ever employed either of them will be likely to change their medical adviser. And what we have heard has now been fully confirmed by the heads of the medical service and of the Medical College of the Presidency. As the testimony of the latter officer is embodied in that of the former, we shall simply reproduce here the testimony of Principal Inspector General Stovell :—

"As the Memorialists specially allude in para. 6, to the Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, and the Apothecary recently attached to the European General Hospital, as illustrations of the correctness of their complaint, I feel bound to state, that, as far as these Warrant officers are concerned, *there is a misapprehension in regarding them as uneducated and unqualified for practice.*

"It is true they have not received the Diploma of the Grant Medical College, because the Regulations of the service do not require it, but *they both passed through a regular course of study* within the walls during three successive Sessions, and after a rigid examination by the Principal and Professors, *they were pronounced 'qualified'* to act in professional emergencies.

"As far as the remarks of the Memorialists bore upon Mr. Anderson, Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, I thought right to obtain the opinion of Dr. Peet, the Surgeon of the Hospital, and I beg to annex that officer's reply, No. 138, dated 7th instant, merely observing that I entirely agree with every remark therein made.

"As Mr. Blaney, the other Apothecary alluded to has recently been pensioned, and has consequently no immediate superior to represent circumstances as far as he is concerned, I feel bound in justice to that most deserving Warrant Officer, to state that *he served under me for many years as Chief Apothecary in the European General Hospital, an institution which affords the largest field in this Presidency for the observation and study of disease as effecting Europeans.*

"During the whole of that time, Mr. Blaney availed himself with extraordinary diligence, of every opportunity of improving his professional knowledge, and *eventually became so able a Practitioner, that I should be perfectly content to put myself in his hands if I required Medical attendance.* In justice to Mr. Blaney, I beg to annex a letter received from him on the 8th instant, because it gives a detail of the nature and extent of his Medical Education. By what means he heard of the Memorial I know not, but certainly not from my office.

"Instead of endeavouring to depress men of the stamp of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Blaney, I confess it is to me a source of sincere satisfaction to find that the knowledge acquired by long years of study and observation, is made available for the benefit of the community, as well as for the personal advantage of themselves, I would venture to express a hope that such may be the feeling of Government."

This is all that need or could be said in favor of the men against whom the memorial is especially directed. And what has been thus said cannot fail to do them good in their profession. They can afford to forgive the Memorialists. With the high testimony that has been borne to Messrs. Anderson and Blaney, it will not be supposed by any reasonable person that, in anything we have said, we have evinced any disregard for a medical diploma, regular medical training, or scientific medical attainments. We hate quackery in every aspect in which it can present itself. We are not ignorant of the fact that it sometimes puts forth high claims to respectability. It can assume a grave, scientific aspect, pride itself upon a regular education, and be the first to cry out quack upon every one who has not been regularly installed. It can display a great honor for every thing which cannot be substantiated by the book. It can show itself injured by any one presuming to practice in its presence, who is not equipped with a diploma. It can cast a veil of mystery over its own knowledge, or what it would be thought to know. It can hold up as perfectly infallible a kind of science which is a noble match for Hudibras' religion—

"A dark lantern of the spirit,
Which none see by but those who bear it."

There is, indeed, a quackery of this learned kind, and sensible men should avoid the appearance of so great an evil by not standing up for exclusive claims as soi-disant regular practitioners when there is really no occasion to make such a stand. It is not to be denied that the successful cultivation of the science of medicine demands the exercise of the loftiest and best powers of the human mind, the most acute discrimination in scrutinizing nature and sifting the records of facts, a far-seeing sagacity to penetrate the mists of theoretical error, a far-reaching grasp of intellect to compass the widest range of generalization. As little is it to be denied that moderate capacities, accompanied with caution and sound judgment, may be successful in the *practice* of medicine. The medical profession is no place for the mere *brodgelehrte*—it should never be sought as a mere means to a livelihood. This would be to degrade a noble science to a mercenary end. The life of a good physician is one both of active beneficence and of intellectual toil, for which he deserves to reap rich rewards. When the rewards are the great object in view and the active beneficence and intellectual toil merely means instead of the end, the Medical profession loses its noble and honorable rank and ceases to be fraught with substantial blessings to the human race.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA.

24th October, 4-56 P.M.

Government Paper four per Cent., five Rupees and three quarters to six Rupees and a quarter discount.

Five per Cent., four Rupees and two annas premium.

Five and half per Cent. eleven Rupees and twelve annas to twelve Rupees premium.

Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings and seven-eighths.

Freights to London, dead weight, sixty to sixty-five shillings.

Jute and Cotton one hundred shillings.

Seeds, one hundred shillings nominal.

Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds, forty inch six rupees and twelve annas per piece.

Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds thirty-two inch, three Rupees per piece.

Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, eight annas per morah.

Market for Piece Goods firm.

Market for Twist very firm.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief returned to Poona from Poorundhur on the morning of Monday last; but it is expected that he will return again to the Hills for a few days, previous to his setting out on his official tour through Guzerat.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 29.

WE are sorry to notice the death of Major Wriford, at Mussoorie, of gout in the stomach, which carried him off very rapidly. He belonged formerly to the 1st Fusiliers, and served with them at Delhi, becoming one of the prize agents. He sold out afterwards and purchased the Club at Mussoorie. His death occurred on the 10th instant.—*Harkaru, Oct.* 20.

THE Supreme Government has, we hear, issued an order authorising the local governments to grant pensions to families of government servants killed in the execution of their duty.—*Englishman, Oct.* 20.

LETTERS from East Berar inform us that the Rohillas who had been shewing a rebellious front in that neighbourhood, retreated on the approach of the 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent.—*Id., Oct.* 21.

THE government of India has recently intimated to the local governments and administrations that when a grant-in-aid is made under ordinary rules to any institution or school, the State is, so far as pensions to the masters are concerned, merely in the position of any other subscriber, and does not in any way undertake to provide pensions, &c., for the persons employed by the institution to which the grant may be given.—*Id.*

KING COTTON is a powerful monarch, and his sway extends even to the telegraph. The Bombay government has, we hear, brought before the government of India the urgent necessity which exists for a branch line of electric telegraph, diverging from the main line in the neighbourhood of Dharwar and connecting it with Sedaseweghur and other important trading towns in the district of North Canara. As an incentive, moreover, to speedy action, the local government has represented that it would be highly desirable to have the said branch line completed and ready for use by the time when the cotton crop of the coming season would be ready for conveyance down the ghats for shipment at Sedaseweghur. We are glad to see the Bombay government commencing to make the most of their new acquisition, and only trust that they will remember that roads are as much needed to convey cotton as a telegraph is to announce its readiness for conveyance.—*Id.*

WE learn with pleasure that His Highness the Nizam is opening out at his own expense a road extending 100 miles between Hingolie and Jaulnah; another most important line from Aurungabad *via* Dowlutabad and Nanickpoory to the Nandgaum Railway Station a distance of 56 miles has been surveyed and marked out by Captain Foord Executive Engineer, Jaulnah Division—the sum of Rupees 30,000 has been allowed in the budget of 1863 for completing this road as early as practicable. The road from Hingolie by Poosud to Woon on the banks of the Wurdah is being made from the local funds of the Assigned Districts; when completed it will much benefit in opening out the country as it will run into the south eastern part of the Assigned Districts. We are informed that the road from Hyderabad to Masulipatam for the distance of 91 miles within the Hyderabad Territory is perfectly practicable for carts, and comfortable Bungalows have been erected along the road.—*Madras Times, Oct.* 25.

WE hear, on excellent authority, that Mr. Rowland Money goes to Calcutta in room of Mr. Harrington, Mr. C. Thornhill succeeds him as Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Court succeeds Mr. Thornhill as Commissioner of the Allahabad division, and Mr. Forbes from Meerut succeeds Mr. Court as Inspector General of Police N. W. P.—*Oudh Gazette, Oct.* 25.

WE hear from Nusseerabad (20th inst.) that the 1st Light Cavalry expect to march to Scinde next month. The 28th Regiment suffers much from fever. The rains have only just cleared off. A Field Force does *not* go towards Saloomber after all.—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 25.

OUR Cabul letter brings news to the 10th inst. It will be given next issue. There is nothing of very much importance. Affairs are going on much the same at Heerat, only there seems to be a disposition on both parties now to patch up matters. Like the story-teller in the Arabian Nights who always left off at the most exciting part of the tale, our Cabul news-writer winds up by saying that on the 10th when in Durbar the Governor of Cabul received a letter from Heerat, at the contents of which he had no sooner glanced than he broke up the Durbar and went away with a gloom depicted on his countenance. The Sirdar followed to find out what was the matter. We are promised the contents in his next!—*Id.*

WE think our military readers will acknowledge that we have done all we could to expose jobbery since the amalgamation of the two armies has been discussed. We use the word *discussed* advisedly, as the amalgamation, according to our idea of the term, has not been accomplished. Oil and water can never be made to assimilate, and so long as precedents and anomalies exist, there can be no possible union between the two services to make them one homogeneous mass. One set of rules are in force for the Royal Army, at the same time with a code particularly adapted to that of the old Company's force—and what suits one set of persons, must, of necessity, be unsuitable to another. There are numbers of officers in the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Army, who, by reason of having men of average good health in their corps, have become exceedingly unlucky officers, i.e., Brevet Captains. We find by a reference to the Army lists of the three Presidencies that there are in the Madras Army, eighteen Lieutenants who entered the service between the years of 1845-46, two of whom entered in 1843; in the Bombay Army there are nine who entered between the same dates, one of whom was a Cadet of 1843. In the Bengal army there are thirty who entered in 1845-46 of whom two entered in 1842, and one in 1843. Nothing has been done for these old officers, who, unless holding Staff appointments would be in the receipt of only Lieutenant's pay. They are, moreover, debarred from brevet promotion. Several we could name would be promoted if they could only obtain their substantive rank of Captain, Colonel Norman of the 31st Bengal N. I. was only promoted to his Brevet Lieutenant Colonelcy in 1861. It is manifestly unjust that because one officer may have been lucky accidentally (in promotion regimentally) that he should be always ahead of his senior, no matter what may have been his (the senior's) claims to precedence. A rule that cuts both ways to suit the times would not do, we will allow, but a little consideration should be shown towards old officers situated in the way we have described.—*Harkaru, Oct.* 18

LOCAL.

THE Mails for Kurrachee, and Scinde, per steamer *Berenice*, will be closed on Thursday next the 6th November at 11 o'clock A.M.

THE COLABA RIFLE CLUB.—The members of the Colaba Rifle Club will meet at the Butts on Saturday afternoon to shoot for the following sweepstake, Entrance Rs. 10, Five shots each at 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards. Hits and points to count and the largest score at the whole ranges to win the sweep. Shooting to commence at half past three o'clock.

THE collection made in St. Andrews Church on behalf of the Bombay City Mission, upon Sabbath the 17th instant, amounted to Rs. 90-8-6.

Ought not other congregations to contribute to the support of this truly Christian and Catholic object which has commended itself well to our Christian sympathy by the good results which have attended the labors of its devoted agents. Is it not our duty as a Christian community to respond to the appeal to do our utmost to remove the benighted ignorance and spiritual destitution which prevail to an extent so appalling among our expatriated countrymen in this great city, and present so formidable an obstacle to the progress of the Gospel among the Heathen? Ought not such an agency, not merely to be maintained, but largely extended? Diligent and devoted as our City Missionaries are they are evidently quite inadequate to overtake the vast field that calls for their labors. From how many perishing for lack of knowledge in our Hospitals, and in the dingy lanes and alleys of our vast city does the cry still rise;—"No man careth for my soul": and can any true Christian pass heedless by satisfied with the excuse—"Am I my brother's keeper."

MOONSHI EXAMINATION.—Yesterday and the previous day a Civil and Military Committee assembled in the Town Hall for the purpose of testing the qualifications of several Candidates anxious to pass the Moonshi examination in Hindoostani. Three persons presented themselves, but the only successful one was Moonshi Mahomed Ali.

WE notice that the health of the Town has again declined during the last week. The casualties from cholera are higher, while the deaths from fever have likewise increased. The total number of deaths during the past week amounts to 318 against 283 of the preceding week; and against 238, the average of the preceding ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Cholera	2	Cholera	0
Other diseases	2	Fever	8
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	9
Cholera	0	JEWS.	
Fever	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	0	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	30	Cholera	6
Small-pox	0	Other diseases	8
Fever	85	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Other diseases	41	Cholera	2
MUSSULMANS.		Other diseases	6
Cholera	31	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Small-pox	0	Cholera	0
Fever	87	Other diseases	2
Other diseases	18		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	0	0
Cholera	67	20
Measles	0	0
Fever	138	117
Nervous system	15	11
Respiratory system	22	23
Vascular system	1	1
Alimentary system	32	30
Cachexy	22	22

THE Director of Public Instruction is understood to be preparing for a lengthened tour through Guzerat to Nusseerabad and back by Indore, which will occupy about three months. During his absence Mr. Howard's office will be stationed at Bombay under the charge of Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 29.

A SHORT time since a person in Bombay was charged with forging a government currency note, and the case is, we believe, now pending before the police authorities of that city. On this offence a question has arisen, and the local government has applied to that of India to know whether in such cases the *onus* of prosecution devolves upon the law officers of the Crown or on the bank itself. Under existing circumstances, the bank represents as it does the government treasury, we should imagine that it would be the duty of the manager to prosecute, in which case the services of the law officers of the Crown would of course be at his disposal.—*Englishman, Oct.* 27.

THE Supreme Government has recently put an end to an anomaly in the pecuniary arrangements of the Oude Police. Under the old *regime* an assistant superintendent of District Police in that province, when ordered to officiate for a superintendent of the first or second grade, frequently dropped into the comfortable receipt of a deputation allowance which raised his total emoluments above those enjoyed by superintendents of the third or fourth grade, his superiors in actual rank. This, of course, gave rise to sundry jealousies and the matter was referred by the Chief Commissioner for the decision of the supreme Government. This latter, after remarking that an assistant superintendent would on his first promotion to the rank of superintendent receive no more than the salary attached to the lowest grade of that rank, has ruled that in future all assistants appointed to officiate as superintendents shall receive no higher emoluments than those enjoyed by superintendents of the lowest grade.—*Englishman, Oct.* 20.

ANY further information on the following subject from any of our readers will be gladly accepted:—

"The planet Mars which is now charming all who take any interest in the beautiful, with his brilliancy, has been mistaken by many for Jupiter, —and very naturally, as, although he is the veritable god of war, known to all the world, he is rarely seen to such advantage as now by mortals inhabiting the terrestrial sphere.

"Ordinarily the appearance he presents is that of a dull red speck in the heavens, but when he is in opposition to the sun and near his perihelion, he is seen contending, as he was a few nights ago, with Jupiter for the palm of brilliancy. A similar era, we are told, occurred in August 1719, when Mars was so bright, that the vulgar, who mistook him for a new luminosity in the heavens, were filled with considerable alarm. It may not be amiss to state before I close, that there is another comet, though a very faint one, in the vicinity of the orbit of Mars. It is 70,000,000 of leagues from the earth and 53,000,000 of leagues from the sun, and may be found, but not with the naked eye, between Ophineous and Sagittarius.

"Would not some one of your readers who is blessed with a telescope direct it to the quarter indicated, and favour us with the result of his observation."—*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 25.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 30th Oct. 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair, SW. Calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair, SE. Ther. 89.
COCHIN.—Clear Ther. 80
GALLE.—Fine and Calm Ther. 80
GOA.—Fair Wind East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, NE.
MADRAS.—Strong, NE. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Calm, Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Fair.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 29TH OCT.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

STEALING A GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN.—This case in which Ahmed bin Mahomed Ali was charged with stealing a gold watch and chain from the person of Saeed bin Abdool Aziz was again brought up on remand.

Ali bin Hajil Mahomed stated, that he was a merchant and that he knew the prisoner. On the 22nd instant, at about 8 o'clock at night as witness was going out of the Fort, he heard the cry of "sepoy, sepoy." On turning round he saw the prisoner and the prosecutor struggling, upon which he went and asked the latter what was the matter, when he complained that the prisoner had stolen his watch. He said that there were two persons but one of them had run away. Witness seized the prisoner who also endeavored to get away, a sepoy came up and searched him when the prisoner gently dropped the watch upon the ground. Witness did not see him drop it but saw it laying at his feet on the ground. The watch produced was the same that he saw.

Police Naique No 700 stated, that he took the prisoner into custody and otherwise corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses.

His Worship again adjourned the further investigation of the case until Saturday next.

THURSDAY, 30TH OCT.

OBSTRUCTING THE PUBLIC THOROUGHFARES.—Dajee Mulloo, Coostna Rowjee, Rowjee Parrajee, Rama Rannoo and Luxumon Babajee were charged with causing an obstruction in the Marine Street by keeping their carts thereon.

It was proved that the defendants were obstructing the public thoroughfare in Marine Street, with their cotton carts, on the morning of the 30th instant.

The defendants said that they were not obstructing the road, that they left as soon as they had unloaded their carts.

His Worship told the defendants that they could not be allowed to obstruct the public thoroughfares with their vehicles; and that in so doing they rendered themselves liable to a heavy fine. In this instance, however, His Worship would only inflict a fine of eight annas on each of them.

CHARGE OF INFRINGING THE SHIPPING ACT.—Moobaruck bin Essack, Nacodah of the Bugla *Futtel Khare*, was summoned at the instance of the Customs authorities, on the charge of having infringed Section 19 of Act XXI of 1858 by bringing a larger number of passengers than the proportions prescribed by Section 10 of the same Act.

Mr. Macfarlane appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Thomas Jervis, acting deputy superintendent of the Preventive service stated, that the defendant was Nacodah of the Bugla *Futtel Khare* of 124 tons. She arrived in Bombay on or about the 11th instant, under Arab colors, from Mucella, bringing 138 adult passenger and 12 children. Under the act she was only entitled to carry 53 passengers. Witness produced the Register and list of passengers and crew. He charged the defendant with breach of 19th section of Act XXI of 1858.

Cross-examined by Mr. Macfarlane,—Witness believed that the passengers in excess of the number allowed by the Act, were the people from the *William the Conqueror*, wrecked on the Arabian coast.

Mr. Macfarlane said that he admitted the number to be in excess, but that a vessel on its way from the port of Sayoud, was wrecked at a place near Rasool. The defendant went to the assistance of the wrecked vessel and took on board his own craft as many of the people as his ship would carry, among others an Englishman. Mr. Macfarlane said that he also relied on the objection that the vessel of the defendant, being an Arab ship did not come within the meaning of the Act.

A witness was called for the defendant, of the name of Esa bin Mahomed, who said that he was a Tindal on board of an Arab ship which was wrecked about four months ago at Rasool. There were about 600 passengers and crew on board. They were all brought thence in buggalows. The defendant brought some of them in his buggalow. There were no other buggalows so that the people had to be divided amongst them. If he had not been brought by the defendant he might have been left there to die, as 40 of the people did, as they had no food with them.

His Worship said that he should dismiss the case and expressed his opinion that the Customs authorities should not prosecute in such cases.

There was another case in which the facts involved were the same. His Worship said that the summons in that case was also dismissed.

CHARGE OF STEALING A SILVER WAIST-CHAIN.—A Hindoo of the name of Toojee Jaitha was charged with having stolen a waist-chain from the person of a little boy named Kessow Mootee.

The prosecutor, who said he was a pupil in a school, and that he knew the prisoner. About four days ago he had a silver waist-chain on his waist. The prisoner asked him to come and see the illuminations. He accompanied him when the prisoner gave him some betel nut and leaves to eat. He remembered that the prisoner partly unscrewed his waist-chain. Prosecutor then put it in his pocket. The prisoner afterwards took it away from him.

In answer to questions, put to him by the prisoner, the boy said that it was past 10 o'clock when the prisoner took the chain from him and that he was *not then in his senses.*

Some other evidence was produced but it was not sufficient to prove the charge preferred against the prisoner.

His Worship said that there was evidence sufficient to convict the prisoner, therefore he must be discharged, but would have to appear again if additional evidence could be produced. His Worship ordered the police sepoy to make enquiries and endeavour to ascertain whether the waist-chain could be traced.

THE WATCH STEALING CASE.—Ali Mahomed, who stands charged with stealing a gold watch and appendages from Sallay Mahomed Sallay was again brought up on remand from the 20th instant.

Mahadoo Narrayen, Police Naique No. 696, said,—On Monday the 20th instant at about 5 o'clock in the morning, I saw the prisoner walking along the Chuckla road towards Bheama Shroff's shop and as he was looking about in a strange manner and went on one side on seeing me, I asked him what he had. He said, "nothing." I then touched his right hand side pocket. He would not take out what he had in his pocket, so I put my hand in and took out this watch with guard and chain (produced) attached. I asked him who they belonged to. He said they were his, but was confused when I asked him their value. The prisoner was taken to the Subadar's house where the prosecutor came and described his watch and chain that had been stolen, and when they were shewn to him as they corresponded with his description, he claimed them.

Cross examined by the prisoner. The prisoner was standing on the road and not in a shop. He did not say at first that he had a watch.

FORGERY.—Dajeeba Ramchunder was charged with using as genuine forged documents.

Mr. Bickereth for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble instructed by Mr. Prentis for the prisoner.

Boodhur Sooratram said.—I am a broker. I know the prisoner and have known him for nine or ten months. I remember seeing him on the 22nd of August last, when I met him on the Funnuswaddy road. He said to me, "take this note for a thousand rupees and get it changed." I did not take the note in my hand, but on the front side of the note I saw the figure for one thousand, and on the back of the note I saw the figure ten. This is the note (produced) I cannot say whether this is the note or not which the prisoner had in his hand and which he shewed to me, it appeared to be for Rs. 1000 on the front. I saw on the note which he shewed to me, the figures of Rs. 1000 and when he folded it I saw the figures for ten rupees. I cannot say which of the notes produced is the one he shewed to me. Prisoner said "I caused brokerage to be given to you five or seven times, will you not do this business for me." He did not say that he would pay me brokerage for getting this note changed, I became suspicious as he immediately folded the note and put it in his pocket and I seized him by the cloth and called out "Havildar and sepoy." A Police sepoy came and took us both to the sahib, Mr. Burritt, first a sepoy came and then a Havildar came, these two men present. I told the European constable, in the presence of prisoner, that he had asked me to get a note changed, I did not know whether the note was a false one or a true one, but that the note was with the prisoner, I told Mr. Burritt what I have told the Magistrate. I don't remember whether the prisoner said anything or not, because I was confused at the time. Mr. Burritt searched the prisoner in my presence and eleven notes for ten rupees each were found with him, and other eight notes like these (produced) were also found with him. The notes referred to were the Sircars notes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scoble.—I live in Marwarees Bazar and am employed as an Opium broker, by shroffs Ramdyal Jesral. Hajaree, Nursingdass and others. I make about fifteen rupees a month. I acted as broker for the prisoner on one occasion for five or ten chests of opium. I made no entry of that transaction in my book. That is the only occasion on which I acted as broker for the prisoner. I made two rupees out of that transaction I don't remember the name of the Marwaree with whom I made the bargain, I don't remember that the prisoner caused me to obtain brokerage five or ten times. I could have got no brokerage for changing this note. It was almost 3 o'clock in the afternoon when I met the prisoner on the 22nd of August. I did not take the note in my hand at all. I was about a quarter of an hour in conversation with the prisoner before I seized him. He held the notes open in his hand while he read, then he folded them and put them in his pocket. When he folded it I saw the 10. I had never seen that note before. I did not give that note to the prisoner. I go to say my prayers at 3 or half past 3 o'clock. I told him that I could not take the note to get it changed as I had to go to the sea-shore to say my prayers. When the sepoy first came up I did not charge the prisoner with having stolen my note. I did not at any time charge him with having stolen my note. I was not taken at any time to a Marwarees' house in Agiary Lane. I spoke to the European Constable in Marwaree, the only language I know. I had to walk a short distance to the Constable's house. I don't know Agiary Lane. I only know Funiswaddy Lane. It was not at the Bole's wharf end of Funnuswaddy road that I met the prisoner. I have lived about twelve months in Bombay, I have been brought here on one or two occasions on charges of assault. Not on a charge of embezzlement. A Parsee charged my brother with embezzlement. Eduljee Muncherjee charged me with abusing him. I don't remember what other offences I have been charged with. I have known the prisoner the last three or four months after I came here. He is a goldsmith by caste and trade.

Re-examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—When he asked me to get the note changed I said I had to go to the sea-shore and after that I saw the figures 10, not before. The Parsee was told to go to the Small Cause Court and proceed against me there. I have not been brought here for any offence except assault.

Ragoo Soobajee Police sepoy stated that he remembered seeing the prisoner on the 22nd August last about twenty-five paces from the European constable's house in Agiary Lane at the corner of Funnuswaddy Lane about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The last witness was with him. They were holding each other, witness seized them both. On this they remained quiet. Witness was not called by either of them. The Marwarree said "there are notes," and began to tremble. He did not tell witness where the notes were. They were taken to the European constable's house. No charge was made to the Havildar. They were taken to the constable as there was a dispute about notes. Nothing was said about stealing the notes. Witness saw the notes were for ten rupees but other figures had been put on altering them to one thousand. The notes produced were like the notes taken from the prisoner. Eight false notes and eleven good ones were also taken from the prisoner. Witness subsequently accompanied the European constable to the prisoner' house and found a quantity of implements now (produced.)

His Worship adjourned the further investigation of the case until another day.

LAW.

HIGH COURT, BOMBAY.

Matters for hearing before a Single Judge on Saturday the 1st November 1862 *at half past* 10 A.M.

FOR FINAL DISPOSAL OF SUITS.

Navuliram Ambadut and another *vs.* Ally Mahomed Ahmed.

Manockjee Cursetjee and another, *vs.* Sorabjee Nasserwanjee Dundas.

FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Thucker Moorarjee Cursondass, trading, &c. *vs.* Mooljee Megbjee and another.

Malsey Sewjee and others *vs.* Bhimjee Ookerdhi and another.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

48 Manoel Edward de Souza *vs.* Cullandass Kirparam.

51 Jumnadass Hurryvullubdass *vs.* Dhurrumchund Mohunchund.

52 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* W. B. Fellows.

54 Samuel Perkes *vs.* D. J. Kennelly.

55 Dadabhoy Bomanjee and another *vs.* Ebrahim Moolna Adamjee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THE following cases are set down for hearing in the High Court, Appellate Side, Civil Juriadiction, this day the 31st of October 1862:—

Special Appeal No. 185 of 1861.—Surat—Duyaram Bhugwandas, *vs.* Dayabhai Suvychund.

Special Appeal No. 186 of 1861.—Surat—Duyaram Bhugwandas, *vs.* Dayabhai Suvychund and Pestunji Rutunji.

Special Appeal No. 227 of 1861.—Konkun—Sutyabhamabai Kom Naro Mahadev Ghunvutkur, *vs.* Daji and Ramchunder and Krishnaji Gungadhur.

Special Appeal No. 231 of 1861.—Konkun—Ramchunder Kreshn Zoshi, *vs.* Baboo bin Babjee Sawunt, deceased, his widow and heir Bhagirthebai and Tookaram bin Ram Sawunt.

Special Appeal No. 233 of 1861.—Sholapoor.—Umroota wulud Venkoji Awute *vs.* Mahadoo wulud Bhuwani and Soobanji wulud Ranoji.

Special Appeal No. 246 of 1861.—Poona—Narayun Khunderao Uyachit, *vs.* Ragho Sudashive Gooni.

Special Appeal No. 247 of 1861.—Poona—Devji and Saloji bin Sukhuram Kapoore, *vs.* Wasoodev Pandoorung Mede Jogi Koolkurni.

Special Appeal No. 263 of 1861.—Konkun—Muhummud Govur Khoja, *vs.* Miya wulud Goolam Nubi Furid.

Special Appeal No. 273 of 1861.—Konkun—Govind —Narayun Zoshi, *vs.* Lukshmundas Shunkurdas and Bhuwandas Nursidas.

Special Appeal No. 274 of 1861.—Poona—Narayun Khunderao Uyachit, *vs.* Oomabai *alias* Gungabai Kom Bhooburao Puvar.

Special Appeal No. 275 of 1861.—Sholapoor—Sudoo wulud Virapa Goundi, *vs.* Soobrao wulud Virapa Goundi.

Special Appeal No. 290 of 1861.—Poona—Radhabai Kom Damodur Ramchundr Punchbai, *vs.* Krishnabai Kom Shudur Punchbai.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

15th Oct. 1862.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

CUTTING OFF A WITCH'S NOSE.—Sufeta or Suhotee, wife of Runchore, and Para, wife of Runjit, and Nursia Sewmallee, were tried before Mr. A St. John Richardson, Session Judge of Kandesh, on a charge of having voluntarily caused grievous hurt; and five other prisoners on a charge of abetting in the commission of that offence. The case as stated by the Judge is as follows:—

The defence set up is that the four witnesses to the assault are unworthy of belief from their relationship to each other, from their evidence being uncorroborated by others, and from the interest which Purtab Khoopchund may have to obtain the wealth of the accused women who are widows and childless. This is another assault said to be instigated by the belief in the power of witchcraft!! The alleged expressions used by the woman Sufeta and by Para imply that they believe their husbands were destroyed by the woman Puttoo and therefore they cut off her nose. To remove any doubt as to what had apparently been done to the woman, an Hospital apprentice's evidence was recorded. He said the woman's nose had been wounded, a piece had been cut off. Certainly the hurt according to definition 6 in Section 20 of the Indian Penal Code is "grievous." The evidence for the defence is to set up an *alibi*. Two witnesses were examined by the Court and the Magistrate's list showed no other had been applied for. The first knew neither the day of the week nor the day of the month, and they both made considerable errors in naming the months with regard to the time they spoke of; and the man Ambryo exaggerated the distances to suit his own purposes. The Court refers to the Itinerary for Western India, by Captain John Clunes 12th Bombay N.I. and observes in page 87 Route 111 Beura is set down as 12 miles and 3 furlongs from Saugor; Saugor 6½ miles from Anundpoor where the offence was committed. The prisoners Nos. 1 and 2, who have been under arrest from 17th July last and the other prisoners who have not furnished bail, have each given a different place of residence for themselves from that in the Magistrate's proceedings. They are wandering cattle-dealers. The evidence in chief of the witnesses for the prosecution has not been shaken, and that of their servant Sukra is very guarded, and was given with much timidity of manner. Evidently he concealed information from fear of the accused. The evidence of the woman Puttoo is, that about six weeks ago her nose was cut off by Para between 9 P.M. and midnight. The two women Sufeta and Para came and said they would kill her because she had destroyed their husbands, and she says that prisoners Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7 also came, that No. 4 threw a rope round the neck of Purtab, and No. 5 and 7 also held him. Then No. 3 took hold of Puttoo's legs and by the aid of the female prisoners threw her down while Para sat on her chest. The evidence of Purtab is, that on a Tuesday six weeks ago about 11 P.M. he was seized by No. 4 and by his son Badhoo who has absconded and by Kapooria who has absconded, and tied up. Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8 came with sticks and stood near him, while Sufeta and Para seized on Puttoo and aided by Nursia threw her down and cut off her nose. The girl Nansee gave her evidence with much intelligence and she says, "I saw my mother's nose cut off by Para; one night about six weeks ago prisoners came, and No. 1 said to me, "stand off strumpet, or I will cut your nose," and the son of No. 4 seized Purtab, and No. 4 tied a rope round Purtab's head, and all the others seized my father; Nos. 1, 2, and 3 seized Puttoo and threw her down; Para and Sufeta sat on her chest and Para cut off her nose; I stood at a distance of 10 feet; it was a moonlight night." The evidence cautiously given as it was by the servant Sukrya confirms the above evidence. It is clear then that the grievous hurt of cutting off the nose of Puttoo was accomplished by the three prisoners and equally clear that Para's attendants were sufficient in number to deter either the villagers of Anundpoor or the servant Sukrya from coming to the rescue. There are, it is believed, 10 or 12 huts at Anundpoor. In the "Itinerary" it is marked "deserted." It is a well known fact that Wunjarahs always encamp by deserted father than by inhabited villages; and if the prisoner Para were at Saugor during the day, she could with ease have been at Anundpoor during the night of Tuesday, and returned by Wednesday morning to her Camp at Saugor. The Court finds Sufeta, Para, and Nursia guilty of the offence specified in the charge and directs that each of them do undergo rigorous imprisonment for five years. The five other prisoners are also found guilty and severally sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The prisoners appealed to the Judges of the High Court against the conviction and sentence of the Session Judge.

RESOLUTION OF THE COURT.—It is ordered that the sentences of prisoners No. 1 and 2 be mitigated to three year's rigorous imprisonment, and that the sentence of No. 4 be mitigated to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and that the petitions of the other convicts Nos. 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 be rejected.

INDIAN.

POONA.

THE Sholapore correspondent of the *Poona Observer* a few days ago reported that Sir Bartle Frere had entrusted the erection of the new church at Poona to Captain Fuller, of the Engineers. We at Poona are well aware that the work has been placed in the only proper hands, those of our own excellently qualified Executive Engineer. Captain Close will, we are informed, be assisted by two resident gentlemen in Committee; namely by the Collector, Mr. Grey, with his advice, and by the Junior Chaplain, The Rev. F. Gell, with certain architectural designs. We hear that the first stone of "St. Paul's," Poona, will be laid in January 1863.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 16.

THE WEATHER.—On the morning of Monday last we had a thick fog—the first of the season, and equal to the fogs which are so disagreeably prevalent at this season at Mahabuleshwar. This is usually an indication of the complete breaking up of the monsoon; but the weather is still cloudy and sultry, and there is every appearance of our having more rain.—*Id.*

THE No. 1-18 (Morse's) Battery of the Royal

As a managerí of M. Renz was proceeding from Hanover to Geestemünde the horse harnessed to the caravan which contained the lion took fright, and dashed off at a rapid pace. The vehicle was overturned, and the lion got loose. Fortunately the keeper did not lose his presence of mind, and managed partly caresses and partly by force, to induce the formidable animal to re-enter its cage, where it was secured with ropes until the wood work was repaired.—*Home News.*

THE GREAT EASTERN IN CUSTODY.—Possession was taken of the leviathan steamer on the 30th of May, by the United States marshal's deputy, under an attachment for a claim of 100,000 dollars, preferred by Hamilton F. Towle, engineer, for salvage. The plaintiff alleged that when the Great Eastern was on a voyage to New York, she was so disabled as to be rendered incapable of proceeding to port, until he, a passenger, invented a screw that saved the vessel, her passengers, and cargo. On the same day an application was made before the United States district judge for a reduction of the amount of bail in the case. Mr. Evarts, on behalf of the defendants, contended that the amount of bail was enormous, and that Mr Towle had not rendered any more service on the occasion that any man possessed of the same ability and ingenuity would volunteer to save the lives of fellow beings, particularly when his own life was in equal jeopardy. Lord Stowell, a great English judicial authority, had laid down that a passenger under such circumstances could not recover any compensation. If Mr. Towle had kept within his mind the idea of saving the vessel until he exacted a promise of payment, until he found a fortune in a great disaster, he would be an unworthy passenger on any future voyage with his fellow-men. No bill had been sent in for these services; and if Mr Towle had made a claim of 5000 dollars, and been paid it he would have had good reason to know that it was a good night's work to save his own life and get so much money. Judge Betts would not go into the merits, but merely confine himself to the amount of bail, in order to secure to the plaintiff whatever rights he might establish on the trial of the cause. Ultimately his Honor decided to bond the vessel in the sum of 10,000 dollars. Howland and Aspinwall became the sureties, and the vessel was discharged from the custody of the United States marshal.—*London Evening Express.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

(From the Times, Oct. 3.)

THE annual meeting of the British Association must be considered the great event of the scientific season. If this body has not accomplished all that its sanguine founders anticipated, it has fairly won itself a place among the useful agencies of our time. It cannot be said to have outgrown all the faults of its youth; the social element still encroaches on the scientific, frivolous monographs are not always rejected, garrulous egotism sometimes takes the place of grave argument, and too much time is wasted in idle compliments. It would be impossible to exclude male or female amateurs from these meetings, and were amateurs are present experience proves that amusement will be studied quite as much as instruction. There must be *soirees* and *conversaziones*, and the associations derived from these will give a certain dilettante air to the more serious proceedings. On such occasions science is seen in her holyday garb, and her votaries adopt the fashions and stoop to the weaknesses of other holyday folk; but, it does not follow that nothing is gained by their recurrence. On the contrary, the very existence of such an organization for nearly 30 years, and the steady support which it has received from the most eminent *savans* of Great Britain, entitle it to some respect. It has answered a real, though perhaps a temporary purpose, by placing persons engaged in independent researches in connexion with each other. The establishment of this kind of solidarity between the sciences was the dream of Bacon himself, and the want of any such mutual encouragement or guidance is justly pointed out by him as one of the main causes of mideval ignorance. The permanent machinery for carrying out this conception on a grand scale remains to be invented, but the British Association deserves some credit for its missionary efforts in propagating and popularizing ideas which are not so obvious as they seem to the initiated upper ten. We know much more of science than our grand-fathers of the "pre-scientific age, in spite of dialogues, treatises, and cheap encyclopædias; but it is certain that our eyes are far more open to the truth that knowledge is power, and that we are far more grateful to those who are sowing that we and our children may reap. We have not yet learned to reward the authors of discoveries and inventions that cannot be patented, but we have at least ceased to persecute them, only laugh at them when they deserve it, and even submit to listen "with a foolish face of praise" to any one who will undertake to give us the result of science without taking us through her painful and tedious processes. We can hardly enter into the meaning of Bacon Father of Experimental Philosophy when he reckons "schools, universities, colleges, and similar societies designed for the residence of learned men and the advancement of knowledge," among the bitterest opponents of science. It is something, at all events, to have cleared ourselves of this reproach, and some proof of the cordial reconciliation between "Arts" and Sciences that the University of Cambridge now throws open her halls and galleries for the third time to the British Association.

Professor Willis's opening address is a modest and business-like document. Instead of ranging over the whole field of science, he confines himself to two topics —the share of his own Alma Mater in promoting the success of the Association, and the pecuniary aid granted since its foundation towards various scientific objects. Its fundamental principal is thus defined by the President,—"Its motto is suggestion and co-operation, and its purpose is thus to advance science by co-operation in determinate lines of direction laid down by suggestion." The first step taken in working out this Baconian programme was the preparation of a whole batch of "Suggestive Reports." In these gloomy volumes, were registered the confessions of science, and the "obscure and weak places of our knowledge" were laid bare for the edification of scientific reformers. The members of the Association were then invited to fill up the gaps and erase the blots thus indicated, and sums of money have been voted from time to time to cover the expense of costly investigations. We cannot help thinking that the Society has often wandered from what Professor Willis calls its leading rule in some, at least, of its sections, by indulging the fancy of individual members far more than was consistent with any such general plan as this. The funds, however, seem to have been judiciously invested from the first, and the list of grants shows what a vast amount of enterprise may be set in motion by a very small expenditure of money. Two-thirds of the whole have been devoted to the department of mathematics and physics in which instruments of great value are necessary. "More than 1,300*l.* was expended upon the three catalogues of the stars;" about 150*l.* upon calculations relating to lunar nutation;" 2,000*l.* upon meteorology and magnetism, including experiments on the temperature of the atmosphere at different heights and of springs at different depths, as well as an elaborate series of observations on the course of the tide wave at almost every point of the earth's surface. The elucidation of magnetic phenomena has always been a favourite object of the Association, and the President points to the light already thrown on this subject as one of its most valuable achievements. The daring balloon ascents of Mr. Glaisher have lately drawn public attention to the perseverance with which meteorological researches are carried on, but no less patience and skill have been exhibited in testing the subterranean heat of mines, the force and direction of winds the connexion of earthquakes with volcanoes, and other inquiries quite as interesting to the denizens of this lower world as any information that can be picked up on a voyage towards the moon: More than 5,000*l.* has been absorbed by the Observatory at Kew, which had long been useless, but is now employed by the British Association not only for executing "daily" photographs of the sun," but for manufacturing the most delicate astronomical instruments under careful superintendence, and for a variety of purposes which could not be answered by any other existing institution. 274*l.* was spent in experiments on the nature and motion of waves, 300*l.* in experiments on the form of vessels, nearly the same sum in experiments on marine steam-engines, 400*l.* in experiments on the resisting power, malleability, and tenacity of metals, and about 100*l.* in "the experimental determination" of the value of railway constants." 2,000*l.* has been allotted to geology, no small part of which has gone in ascertaining the relative levels of sea and land and the mean level of the ocean. The "preservation of vegetative powers in seeds," and the influence of coloured light on the germination" of seeds and growth of plants," were also investigated by committees, aided by grants from the Association.

We have analyzed this statement of the way in which the finances have been administered because we think it highly satisfactory. Here we have a large number of works of real public utility carried out by private subscription. What is the whole cost of these undertakings the economical value of which may be so great to the nation? The aggregate expenditure has been 20,000*l.* and no more. A sum that would not pay for the superfluous ornaments of the Houses of Parliament, that the Admiralty would throw away without scruple upon a single blunder in naval architecture, that would pass without criticism from Mr. Williams in the Miscellaneous Estimates—nay, a sum that has often been lost in one night over a gambling table, or frittered away by one spendthrift proprietor in "improvements" that had better have been left alone, has sufficed to encourage many a solitary worker in his beneficent labours, and to illumine many a dark place in the domain of science. The Association may well be proud of such a balance-sheet. Science has owed much to commercial enterprise, and something, too, in these latter days to popular sympathy, and even to Government patronage, but who shall measure or number the obligations of the money-making public to science? The geologist may find the subject of his studies ready prepared in the railway cutting, the mineralogist may gather his specimens from mines which he had no share in sinking, the meteorologist may call facts from voyages over seas which he never visited, but the debt is repaid with overwhelming interest. The tendency of modern science is thoroughly utilitarian, and the distinction between "luciferous" and "fructiferous" experiments is well-nigh obliterated. Researches that make us wiser in the present can hardly fail to make us richer and more powerful in the future, and it would be presumptuous to say of any discovery that it never can add to the comforts or resources of mankind. The true obstacle to the pursuit of scientific truth is not the self-interest of the race, but the limited means and leisure of individual inquirers, and any Association which devotes itself to diminish this obstacle may do good service to the world.

LITERATURE.

(From the London Athenæum.)

The Horses of the Sahara; and the Manners of the Desert—[*Les Chevaux de Sahara; et les Mœurs Du Désert*, par E. Daumas, Général de Division et Sénateur]. New Edition. With Commentaries by the Emir Abd-el-Kadar. (Paris, Hachette; London, Trübner & Co.)

The Past and future of Studs—[*Du Passe et de l' Avenir des Haras*, par Francisque Michel]. Paris, Levy Frères; London, Trübner & Co.

WHEN Mamoun, son of Haroun-al-Raschid, was Commander of the Faithful, his Vizier said to a renowned Arabian poet, "How many books hast thou written about horses?"—"One only," the poet replied.—"And how many hast thou written, Abou-Obeida?" the Vizier asked, addressing a very copious author.—"Fifty," Abou answered.—"Get up, then," the Vizier continued; "Come to this horse; tell me the names of all his parts, and point them out."—"I am not a veterinary surgeon," returned Abou-Obeida.—"And thou?" the man having authority now said to the poet.—"Whereupon," the minstrel records, "I rose, caught the horse by his forelock, named all his limbs, joints and members one after another, indicated their position with my hand, and recited all the Arab poems, maxims and proverbs in connexion with them. When I had finished, His Highness said, 'Take the horse.' I took him; and whenever I want to vex Abou-Obeida, I ride on his back to see him;" which shows," says Abd-el-Kader, who relates the anecdote, "that it is not always the author of the biggest book that gives the best information, and that the plan of consulting men themselves is not the worst one." In the instance of these volumes, however, the larger, that of General Daumos, has the advantage, in point of originality and richness, over its companion, which is a compiled historical review of horse-breeding in France, chiefly before the Revolution. The subject, for several years past, has occupied a great deal of official and public attention among the French. The Bonapartes are an equestrian family. Experiments have been progressing for some time at Pin and Pompadour with two studs—one of mares of pure English blood, the other of Anglo-Arab mares; and a national interest is felt in the results. France, however has not hitherto been famous for her breeds of horses. M. Michel admits and deplores the fact. But a noble breed, he says, is nowhere of rapid growth: it took a century to produce Elipse. In former days, the horse was a part of the feudal system; the kings of France were occasionally served at table by mounted barons. Ages ago, princes and peers sent to the markets of the East for Arabs; and a high value was set upon Oriental mules, and even asses. The Spanish breeds, also, were prized, even before the Moorish invasions of the Peninsula Those of Germany and Hungary were celebrated by the Troubadours; that of England was little known in France until the seventeenth century. M. Michel allows that the French have adopted from the English the larger part of their equestrian vocabulary, such as *jockey* and *steeple-chase*; but he claims the word "*groom*," for he finds the phrase *gowrne de Chambre* in a document of the fifteenth century. Her looks back with pride to the Charlemagne and Merovingian studs; but for her cavalry France has generally depended upon foreigners, and, in a main degree, upon Spaniards. At present, she possesses about 3,000,000 horses; 250,000 colts are born annually, and one-seventh die before attaching their fourth year. From 12,000 to 14,000 *chevaux de luxe* are annually purchased abroad, and 4000 guineas have been paid by the French Government for an English stallion. Like General Daumas, M. Michel turns to Africa in hopes of an acclimatized breed that shall serve not only for the race, but for the practical purposes of war. "No doubt," writes M. de Etimaud, "under the influence of a climate diversely favourable, and of assiduities prodigally lavished, the horse of Oriental origin has become in England stronger, swifter on the course than in his primitive region; and he far surpasses his ancestry in the hippodrome." But here, he argues, the superiority ceases; the suppleness, the elasticity, the patience, sobriety and tenacity of the true Arab are gone.

It is by General Daumas that this true Arab is elaborately and lovingly described, among his own sands, rocks and pastures. The General passed sixteen years in Africa, was intimate with the native chiefs and head families of the tribes, collected every scrap of information within reach on his favourite topic, and has been supplied with a number of very interesting and characteristic fragments by Abd-el-Kader, who is a poet in his enthusiasm for the horse, the desert, and the tent. Abd-el-Kader, in his replies to the questions of his European friend, serenely and boldly affirms that, as God created Adam out of the clay, so he created the horse out of the wind. "That," he remarks, "is indisputable." The Creator said to the South wind, "Condense thyself." With a piece of the material thus called into existence, he made a brown or red bay horse of the Arab species—for that came first: afterwards, the mare; and then Adam and Eve. As to colour, the chieftain observes, "In localities where the ground is stony, the horses are usually grey; in those where the ground is white, the horses are, for the most part, white also. Next, he proceeds to discuss the signs by which "a noble horse, a drinker of the air," may be distinguished.

After the physical come the moral qualities of the animal. He bears no malice: besides being beautiful, he is proud, especially in battle; he is attached to his master, and prefers that none else should mount him. His habits are decent; he will not eat food left by another horse; he delights in stirring, with his hoofs, any limpid water that may be in his way; not only by hearing, sight and scent, but a particular address and intelligence, he secures the safety of his rider; with whom, when fighting, flying, or galloping only for pleasure, "he makes common cause." Well might the Prophet exclaim, "Be blessed, ye daughters of the wind!" And now," adds the Emir, concluding his first epistle, "I pray God to grant you unending prosperity. Retain your friendship; for the Arab sages say, 'Riches may be lost, honours are shadows which dissipate themselves, but true friends are lasting treasures.' He who writes these lines, with a hand which death will one day wither, is your friend, poor in the sight of God, Sid-el-Hadj Abd-el-Kader, Ben-Mahhyeddin."

There is a mingling of Greek tradition in these Arabian legends. The mares of Thessaly were born of the wind. As to the horse, the Arab assigns three reasons for honouring him:—in fighting, he first reaches the enemy; in victory, he is first on the scene of pillage; in defeat, he is first out of danger. Being a moral animal, he prays three times a day: in the morning, that his master may ride him; at noon, that the master may prosper, in order that the horse may prosper too; and in the evening, that his owner may ride on his back to Paradise. General Daumas, however, has less to tell of the Arab as found in Arabia than of the Barb, which is commonly pronounced inferior—an estimate not adopted by Abd-el-Kader. As a battle-charger, he thinks it incomparable:—

You ask my opinion of Barbary horses, their quality and their origin. To please you, I have occupied myself with these questions; and I can do no better to-day than to send you extracts from the poems of the famous Aamrou-el-Kais, who lived a short time before the coming of the Prophet. They treat of the superiority of Barbary horses.

The poet cited was an Arab king, who mounted his horses from Barbary. More to the purpose, perhaps, is the experience of the French chasseurs, laden, more heavily than carbineers or cuirassiers, with arms, food and forage, who can walk, trot, gallop, ascend and descend all day, for weeks together, without exhausting their steeds. The Arabs often test them still more severely. To be perfect, they declare a horse should carry a man, with his arms and a change of apparel, provisions for both, a flag even on a windy day, drag a corpse in case of necessity, and go at full speed from morning till night "without thinking of eating or drinking." But, on the other hand, they lavish on his sustenance and comfort every imaginable care; he is a cherished member of the Desert family—that is, supposing him to be of unimpeachable pedigree. Abd-el-Kader is very emphatic concerning the four-footed aristocracy of the Sahara:—

If the colt has an Arab horse for father and an Arab mare for mother, he is incontestably noble. If she has an Arab father and a Beradi mother, he is called a Hadjin. If he has an Arab mother and a Beradi father, he is called a Meghrif, and is inferior to a Hadjin. The father is always the more important. According to us, it is impossible to derive a pure race of which the blood at once been mixed. It is, on the contrary, acknowledged that we may almost trace back to its primitive nobility a pure race which has been impoverished, whether by sufficient nurture, or by excessive or unsuitable toil, or by neglect; in fact, a race degenerated without any mixture of blood. * * The eye of a horse ought to look inwards—as if at his nose, like that of a man who squints. His ears should resemble those of an antelope startled in the midst of his heart. The cavities within his nostrils should be entirely black: if they are partly black and partly white, the creature is of little value. If, when stretching his neck and head in drinks of a stream running on a level with the ground, a horse remains well set upon all his limbs, without bending or slanting his fore-legs, be sure that he is perfectly proportioned, that all the parts of his body harmonize, and that he is noble.

The speed of the Sahara horse has been immemorially renowned. The Emir relates an anecdote of a famous stallion, Aouadj, belonging to a man of the tribes of Beni-Helah:—

"What," asked some one of his owner, "canst thou mention of thy horse that is extraordinary?"—"Mounted on Aouadj," he answered, "I wandered in the desert, and was seized with a violent thirst. By good luck, I met a flock of wild pigeons, evidently flying towards a well. I followed them, and, though holding in my horse as much as possible, I arrived at the water at the same time that they did, without pausing once by the way." This was an extraordinary instance of swiftness, because the flight of the pigeon, always very rapid, is far more so when, panting with thirst, it flies in search of water. And the master of Aouadj added, "If I had not moderated his speed by tightening the reins with all my strength, I should have arrived sooner than the pigeons."

Horses are regarded as superior to mares; yet the latter are almost invariably preferred by the Arabs, for three reasons: their foals enter in to the riches of a Sahara household; they do not neigh in battle; are more insensible to hunger, thirst and heat—indeed, the heat appears to stimulate them, while it enfeebles the horse; and, fuirdly, they require less care, and are fed at less expense. In its infancy, the colt follows its mother to the pasture by day, but in the evening lies down near its master's tent, and is the object of the entire family's solicitude: the women and children play with it, feed it with dainties, including bread, milk and dates, and treat it as a baby until the age of eighteen months. Then the education of the young courser begins. He is mounted by a child, who takes him to the water, and paces him gently about: at two years or so the saddle and bridle are first used, though very cautiously. And thus the horse is reared, by a slow and elaborate process, until he becomes the pride of his owner. But it is not enough to have broken him in, taught him submission, and run him through the ordinary paces: he must acquire certain accomplishments—among others, to chase the steeds of an enemy or the laggards on a quick march, and bite them, and to kneel:

You Christians, you go at a trot. So do we, but only on ordinary occasions—to give our horses breath. In war we choose either to walk or to gallop. If we are not pressed, the walk suffices; if we are, the gallop saves our heads.

The Arabs of the Sahara never confer a human name upon a horse. In the cavalcade that sweeps along under the palms, there shall be, perhaps, a Rapid, a Coral, a Rose, a Ruby, a Docile, a Dove: but not an Ali or a Fatimah. On the subject of colt education and stud nomenclature, Abd-el-Kader says:—

That which suits a colt of three years is exercise and prudently-graduated fatigue; he must be accustomed to the saddle and bridle; he should not be mounted unless by either a child, or a discreet man whose weight is in proportion with the age and strength of the animal. * * The Arabs teach their young horses three varieties of gallop: a short gallop, adapted for the promenade: a powerful and decided gallop, to be used in war or in the pursuit of wild beasts; and a desperate gallop, a resource when heads are to be saved. This last must not be abused. Finally, the education of a colt ought to be commenced early. This is an admirable rule; not to conform to it is to be a shameful thing, and to render a horse unserviceable in war. The animal that is not taken care of when young is undocile, awkward and unmanageable; after the least exertion he sweats, and his good for nothing. While, then, sparing the colt, as I have said, all that would impede his growth and the development of his strength, it is necessary to train, by certain taskwork, a horse that shall be supple, swift and hardy. * * The first horse which the Prophet possessed was called Ouskoup, on account of his speed, for Sakab means "running water." Another was named Mortadjez on account of his beautiful neighing, which resembled a poem in the harmonious metre of the Aadjaz. He was also styled the Gracious and the Noble. * * There are three sorts of horses: the first, laden with crimes, which belong to Satan; the second, saved from eternal fire, and belonging to man; the third, laden with rewards, and belonging to God. * * Remonstrate with your horses, and they will avoid the faults for which they are rebuked, for they understand the anger of man. Nevertheless, treat them always with great tenderness, and when mounted never shrink from taking them in the midst of crowds and tumult, that they may bear the firing of guns, the beating of drums, the cries of men and camels; so that at last they may be accustomed to whatever might otherwise appear strange, and, in course of time, they will no longer evidence astonishment or surprise.

—So, and at great length, discourses the Emir.

The next topic is that of food. The horses of the Sahara delight in camel's and ewe's milk; in barley, which is not easily procurable, and in pure, clear water, which they stir before drinking: dates, in many districts—bruised or unripe—serve instead of grain, but, though fattening, do not harden the fibres; once a year, it is common to give green meat, though certain wealthy chieftains never order it for their warhorses. In some districts the horse drinks only once a day—two hours after noon; in others, twice, early in the morning and after sunset. General Daumas, in his chapter on Feeding, is very minute. In the commentary appended, the Emir testifies to his general accuracy:—

Among the tribes of the Desert, for forty days from the beginning of August, the horses are allowed to drink only every other day. The same rule is observed for the last twenty days of December and the first twenty days of January. In cold weather rich people provided the horse with as much barley as he can eat; in the hot weather his rations are considerably diminished. It is rarely that feeding takes place in the morning: the horse is sustained by the sustenance of the preceding evening, and not that of the current day. Seeing two horses, one of the Tell and the other of the Sahara, the man who has studied nothing will invariably prefer the first, which he deems beautiful, plump and glossy, and will despise the second, and calumniate—but that he is!—everything which really constitutes its superiority,—the fleshlessness of the extremities, its bare flanks and contracted belly. And yet the horse of the Desert, who scarcely ever sees barley, green meat or straw, and is fed only on dry plants, and has never been watered, except with milk, who has followed all his life the chase and the *razzia*, —shall have the swiftness of the gazelle and the resignation of a dog, while the other shall never be more than a bullock by his side. The worst enemies of the horse are indolence and fat.

The Arabs, in the weather and where water is procurable, wash their horses morning and evening, and, winter and summer, in the Desert, shelter them in immense tents. Cleanliness is regarded as an essential, and no one is ashamed of grooming his steed. "A nobleman may labour with his own hands, without blushing, for his horse, his father and his host." The sequence prescribed is curious:—

"No precaution is neglected," says the Emir, "to guard against sudden checks of perspiration. After a long ride the horse is not unsaddled until he is dry, and no food is given him until he has recovered the regularity of his perspiration generally. He is made to drink before the bridle is taken off. Moreover, we endeavour to pick out the best camping-places: we like a dry ground, cleared of the stones which may encumber it, where the horse may be so placed that the fore-part may be raised a little above the hind, facing, as near as possible, the master of the tent, who watches over him day and night as over one of his children. To tether a horse with his fore-feet lower than the hind, is deliberately to ruin his shoulders."

From artificial wrappings to natural coats. What of their colours? By the middle-age chivalry of Europe, milk-white and jet-black were held in singular estimation. Cornazano was rapturous about clear, dark bays. In 1598 the Archduke of Austria presented to Marshal Biron, at Brussels, a rare horse, "white and blue." Arab posts sing of horses "pigeon-blue." Chestnut is rather a European than an Eastern tint. According to General Daumas, the admiration of the Sahara is given to the snow-white; to the black, "as a night without moon or stars"; to the bay, either nearly black or golden; to the sorrel, and to the "wild-pigeon grey"—the blue of the poets—with the head less deeply coloured than the body. White is the colour of princes, but will not stand heat, and "melts like butter" in the sun. Black is lucky, but timid on rocky ground. Sorrel is lightest of all. "If they tell you of a horse that flies in the air, ask of what colour he is; if they say, sorrel, believe it." Yet this applies, we think, rather to the red bay than to the true sorrel. The phrase employed by Abd-el-Kader is "red enixed with black." But the Arabs distinguish thus between the *alezan* and the bay: "If they tell you that a horse has sprung from a precipice without injuring himself, ask his colour. If they tell you, bay, believe it. The despised colours are, first, the piebald,—"fly from it as from a pestilence"—"a brother of the cow;" the "Jew-yellow," which no chief will mount; the roan, of which "the master shall be taken, but never take." Much lore is unrolled by the General concerning stars, spots and other insignia, and again Abd-el-Kader follows suits:—

The next esteemed horse is black, with a star on his forehead, and white spots on three of his feet (the right fore-foot being exempt). Next comes the *alezan*, red bay, with a black mane. Thirdly, the *alezan* with a red mane. * * According to the traditions of our Lord Mohammed, the black horse is superior in point of beauty and in quality; but the red bay is the swiftest. The Prophet detested a horse that had spots on all his legs. The swiftest of horses is the red bay; the most enduring, the dark bay; the most energetic, the black; the most blessed, that which has a white forehead.

The purchase of a perfect Sahara horse is difficult; for, even in that favourite region, General Daumas enumerates fourteen defects, no uncommon which unfit an animal as a charger. Besides these, we are to suspect horses with long, soft, pendent ears,—horses which do not lie down at night,—horses which scratch their necks with their hoofs, and others with their several tricks,—all signs of inferiority. Insist upon a quick ear and a keen eye. A dull sense of sight is despised in the Barbary wilds:

The lion and the horse disputed as to which could boast the better sight. The lion saw, in a dark night, a white hair in a bowl of milk; the horse, a black hair in a pot of tar. The umpires pronounced in favour of the horse.

To the General's practical chapter, the Emir adds.—

To a king who demanded of him his horse Sakab, a poet replied:—"Sakab is not to be sold, nor is he to be exchanged; if he were, I should get him back at the risk of my life, and my family would die of hunger rather than he should suffer it." And an Arab said—"My family blame me for being in debt; but I have contracted my debts for the sake of a horse of noble race, to whom I have presented a slave as his servant." Again, an Arab one day sent his son to market to buy a horse. Before going, he questioned his father as to the qualities which the horse must possess. The father answered, "His ears must be incessantly in motion, now bent forward, now backward, as if he heard something; his eyes must be quick and fierce, as if he were thinking fiercely; his limbs must be finely cut and well proportioned."—"Such a horse," replied the son, "will never be sold by his master." I have known among the Annazs—a tribe scattered from Bagdad to Syria—horses so above price that it would be impossible to buy them, or, at any rate, to pay for them in ready money. They are usually sold to high personage or great merchants, who pay in thirty or forty instalments, at so much a year, their almost fabulous cost; of sometimes they engage to pay the vender and his descendants a perpetual rental.

It is commonly asserted that the Arabs of the Sahara do not shoe their horses. This, General Daumas proves, is a mistake. In stony tracts they shoe all four feet; on softer ground the fore-feet only are shod. And the craftsman who performs the task is a privileged person. He who makes shoes, for horses or men, pays no taxes. He is exempt from the obligation of hospitality. He shares the booty of an expedition, whether he has taken part in it or not. In battle, if in danger, he has only to fold up the corners of his burnous and imitate the action of the bellows, and his life is safe.

In the matter of harness, General Daumas is strong in praise of the Sahara Arabs. Their veterinary practice has always been, for the most part, empirical; but it would suggest, no doubt, points useful to Europe. The Emir observes:—

There are veterinary practitioners, in the Sahara and the Tell, who enjoy a great reputation; it is rarely that a tribe, however small, does not possess one or two: of these, some undertake to treat all maladies; but the greater number can only cure, severally, one disease. The absence of veterinary schools has prevented the Arabs from studying this science more completely. I am aware of no such school either in the Sahara or in the empire of Morocco.

What of that, however? the Emir asks. There are rocks for all creatures to split against; and what are the rocks over which the horse stumbles? He has pointed them out already—Indolence and Fat.

From this point General Daumas diverges to the question, how far the Sahara horse may subserve the ambition of France to conquer the Sahara people:—

In the country, above all others, of equestrian life, the horse must necessarily become our instrument; he must pass from the Arab into the French service; and not only our colony, but our mother-country, must profit by the triumph. The original horse of our African territories belongs to the Barbary race. Upon Barbary horses mounted that chivalry which was so stubborn before the Roman ranks. If this horse has not the rounded contour, the harmonious beauty, the plastic elegance of the Arab, certainly his outlines reveal qualities of incontestable merit. Between the Barb and the Arab exists the same difference as between a glass cut in crystal by the human hand and a glass run into a mould. The one is abruptly formed, while the other exhibits a finish, a polish, a perfection which leaves nothing for the eye to desire. But both are marvellous horses for war. The Barbary horse deserves, even more than the Arab, the application to him of those proud and pregnant words in the Desert song:—"He can endure hunger: he can endure thirst!"

Generally, these are the opinions of Sid-el-Hadj Abd-el-Kader, Ben-Mahhyeddin, upon the Arab horse:—

Know that a horse, sound in all his members, which eats as much barley as his stomach will hold, can do anything his rider desires of him. * * Without abusing him, he may be made to do sixteen parasangs (a parasang being about five thousand metres), or above fifty miles, a day. A horse performing this task daily, and also eating as much barley as he likes, may go on, unfatigued, for three or four months, without resting for a single day. You ask me what distance a horse can go in a day. I can hardly give you a precise answer, but the distance must approach fifty parasangs. We have seen a great many go, in the day from Tlemcen to Mascara. But a horse having made this journey should be stabled all the morrow.

The precious barley, however, abounds not in the Desert. The Emir states—

Mares sometimes pass without the horses of the Sahara eating a grain of barley. The tribes then give their horses dates, which keep them in flesh, so that they can still fight and travel.

Next General Daumas inquires whether the Arabs of the Sahara keep written genealogies to establish the pedigree of their horses. Abd-el-Kader replies—

Know that the people of the Algerine Sahara, no more than those of the Tell, trouble themselves with registers. Public notoriety suffices. The genealogy of the idolized horses is known as well as that of their families. I have heard that some families possess genealogical records, but I could not speedy them. * * You say it is maintained that the horses of Algeria are not Arabian but Barbs. Now this is an assertion which recoils upon those who make it, for the Berbers are of Arab origin. * * It is true, however, that of the horses of Algeria are Arab by race, many have fallen from their nobility through being employed as labourers in carrying or dragging burdens and other similar works. * * It has been said, a horse has only to live in a cultivated country to lose his virtues. A man was once mounted on a blood-horse. He was met by his enemy, also mounted on a noble courser. The one pursued the other, and he who chased was distanced by him who fled. Despairing of overtaking his foe, the former cried aloud, "I ask you in the name of God, has your horse ever been worked?"—"He has worked four days."—"Ah, well, mine has never worked at all. By the head of the Prophet I shall overtake thee!" He continued his chase. Towards the close of day the fugitive began to lose ground, and the pursuer to gain it—and he who had despaired of coming up with the enemy was soon engaged in a battle with him. "My father," 'God forgive us' is saying. There has been no blessing on our land since we made of our courriers beasts of draught and labour. Did not God create the horse for the race, the ox for toil, and the camel as a carrier of burdens? There is nothing gained when we quit the ways of God." * * The best time for feeding with barley is the evening. The best way is to give it to the horse saddled and girthed, just as it is best to give water before the bridle is taken off. The horse that drinks in the morning becomes thin, the horse that drinks in the evening becomes fat, the horse that drinks in the middle of the day remains as he was.

With faint hope of success, General Daumas desists from his treatise on the Sahara horse to speak of the Sahara man. He became intimately acquainted with a number of the tribes, and saw them in their every day life. But the Emir is again his commentator, and he cannot say much about the Arab without reverting to the Arab's friend, the horse. "Certainly," he exclaims, "the Arab horses are better runners than any others in the world. One fact is sufficient: they beat the gazelle, the ostrich and the wild ass," without, in stable phrase, turping a hair. "The nature of the Sahara horse results from life of their masters; the Saharans habituate their horses to endure hunger because food is scarce, and thirst because water is rare. Ultimately, the Emir cites the Prophet before unfolding a poem of his own:—"Whoso possesses an Arab horse and honours it, God will honour him. Whoso possesses an Arab horse and despises it, God will despise him." Then follows Abd-el-Kader's rhapsody in praise of the Sahara:—"the carpet of sand," "strewn with flowers resembling pearls,"—"the soil exhaling music,"—the ground covered with tents as the firmament is with stars" (two things, the Arabs say, are beautiful—good verses and good tents),—and the horses "fed with the purest milk, the milk of the camel, more precious than the milk of the cow." "Ages have proved the salubrity of the Sahara; its old men are the veterans of the world."

General Daumas describes the *razzia* system, the desert-thefts of horses and camels, with the wars of tribes, and refers to the French conquests. Here is the Emir heard again, "in a mournful monotony":—

I had prepared, in case fortune should prove fickle to me, a noble courser of perfect form, which none other equalled in swiftness. I had also a glittering sabre which would cut through at a blow the body of an enemy. Yet Fortune has treated me as though I had never tasted the joy of mounting a drinker of the air; as if I had never reposed my heart on the virginal breast of a well-beloved woman whose limbs were adorned with anklets of gold; as if I had never beheld the exciting spectacle of our blood-horses surprising the enemy at peep of dawn.

Nothing can separate his mind from its favourite topic:—

When (he says) you see horses pacing along haughtily, their heads erect, and filling the air with their neighings, be sure that victory accompanies them; but when, on the contrary, you see horses walking sadly, with heads abased, neither neighing nor lashing with their tails, believe that they have been abandoned by fortune. Nevertheless, the most High God is wiser than all!

Ostrich and gazelle huntings, Sahara falconry, the camel, and the general life and manners of the Desert, form the subjects of interesting chapters by General Daumas; and a very characteristic fragment in the volume is "The Chase," by Abd-el-Kader: but we have left only room to cite a picture of savage justice which the General himself saw at Mascara:—

Two children having quarrelled in the street, their parents interfered, and, from insults and menaces becoming more and more excited, one drew his knife and stabbed his adversary, who fell dead. He had received five wounds,—one in his right and one in his left breast, two in the stomach, and the fifth in the back. A crowd had collected, and in it were the police agents, who arrested the murderer and conducted him before the Magistrate of the town. The Ulemas, or doctors of the law, assembled and constituted a tribunal. In less than half-an-hour the witness had been heard, and the culprit was condemned to suffer the penalties of vengeance at the hand of his victim's brother. Upon a sign from the magistrate, two police agents tied his wrists together, placed themselves on his right and left, and, preceded by his executioner, led him to the market-place, then thronged with two or three thousand Arabs. When I arrived, the police-officers, flourishing their sticks amid the crowd, had cleared a circular space, of which the centre was occupied by the executioner and the condemned, the one with a knife in his hand—the other calm, and apparently indifferent to what was passing. In the terms of the sentence, the murderer was to die under the same number of wounds as he had inflicted, and to receive them in the same order and in the same parts of his body as his victim had received them. When all was ready, and the preparations were limited to the simple arrangements I have described, a police-officer raised his *baton*: that was the signal. The man with the knife rushed at his patient, and stabbed him in the right breast, and then in the left breast, but of course without reaching his heart, for the unfortunate cried aloud—"Strike, strike, but think not that thou canst kill me: it is God alone who slays." Meanwhile, the punishment was ferociously inflicted, and the criminal, whose entrails were bursting from him with waves of blood, as wound after wound was inflicted, continued to revile his executioner. There remained a last blow to deal. The wounded wretch turned himself round, and the blade of the knife disappeared in his loins. He staggered, yet did not fall. "Enough! enough!" shouted the

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